

I kinder looked up, and if that warn't—well, that's no use of sneering now, but it was the biggest hornets nest ever built.

"You'll 'gint' now, I reckon Mike, case that's no help for you. But a idea struck me then, that I'd stand a heap better chance a riding the bull than what I war. Says I, old feller, if you'll hold on, I'll ride to the next station any how, let that be what it will."

"So I jist drapped aboard him agin and looked aloft to see what I had gained in changin' quarters; and, gentleman, I'm a liar if thar warn't a high a half bushel of the stingin' varmints ready to pitch into me when the word 'go' was gin."

"Well, I reckon they got it, for 'fall hands' started for our company. Some o' 'em hit the dogs—about a quart struck me, and the rest charged on old brindle."

"This time, the dogs let off fast, dead bent for the old deacon's and as soon as old brindle and I could get under way we followed. And as I war only a deck passenger and had nothin' to do with steerin' the craft, I swore if I had we shouldnt have run that channel, no how."

"But, as I said afore, the dogs took the lead—brindle and I next, and the hornets dro' 'kly artel. The dogs yellin'—brindle bellerin', and the hornets buzzin' and stingin'. I didn't say nothin' for it warn't no use."

"Well, we'd got about two hundred yards from the house, and the deacon hern us and cum out. I seed him hold up his hands and turn white. I reckoned he was prayin, then, for he didn't expect to be called for so soon, and it warn't long neither, afore the had congregated, men, women and children, cum out, and then all hands went to yellin'."

"None o' 'em had the fast notion that brindle and I belonged to this world. I jist turned my head and pass the hull congregation. I see the run would be up soon, for brindle couldn't turn an inch from a fence that stood dead ahead."

"Well, we reached that fence, and I went ashore, over the old cinders head, landin on tother side, and lay that stunned. It warn't long afore some o' 'em as war not scarce, come runnin to see what I war. For all hands kalkulated that the bull and I belonged together. But when brindle walked off by himself, they seed how it war, and one o' 'em said, 'Mike Fink has got the rest of the serim-mage once in his life.'"

"Gentlemen, from that day I drapped the certin bizzness, and never spoke to a gal since. And when my hunt is up on this yearth, thar won't be any more FINKS, and its all owin to Deacon Smith's Brindle Bull!"

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.— PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Fillmore has issued the following proclamation in regard to the proposed expedition against Cuba. The promptness with which he has acted in this matter, and the evident determination to sustain the laws, are characteristic of Mr. Fillmore, and will meet the hearty approval of every right thinking person. It is more than probable that we shall hear no more of these marauders, at least for the present; their plans having been effectually defeated, it will take some time to mature others, and they must discover some novel and extraordinary means, in order to escape the vigilance of the U. S. authorities:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES.

Washington, April 25th, 1851. Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade the island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their gaudy and hostile preparation against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.

And whereas such expedition can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation to the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes declaring that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin to set on foot, or provide or prepare the means of any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or domain of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligation, that they will thereby subject them-

selves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfit their claim to the protection of the government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extent, and they may be reduced to consequence of their illegal conduct, and therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprises, and I lead upon every officer of the government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President,

W. S. DARROCK, Act. Sec. of State.

In addition to instructions to the United States Marshals and other officers, the ships of the home squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost if not wholly impossible. The Saratoga is at Pensacola, and the Germantown is at Havana. The Albany will also be at the latter port by the 1st of May.

The Government has received official information that large numbers of men have assembled at various southern points for the purpose of embarking on an invasion against Cuba.

Several Hungarian refugees lately arrived here are said to be among the number. The Revenue Cutter Taney has been ordered to cruise about New York Bay and intercept any movements that may be on foot.

The New York Herald of Saturday morning, in announcing the failure of the expedition, says: In our account, yesterday, we noticed that a sloop was hired at \$20 a day, to hold herself in readiness at South Amboy, where she was lying at the dock, ready, at the given signal, to convey the men on board a ship awaiting them, intended for the exhibition. On Thursday evening the Marshal of that district seized this sloop and conveyed her to Perth Amboy, there to await further advice.

The men who were congregated on the dock, finding their chances to be in a doubtful condition, have dispersed themselves in various directions. Some hundred and fifty, or more, came up to this city on that evening by the steamship John Potter.

The steamboat Cleopatra is still lying at the dock foot of North Moore street; and it seems from the heavy weight of the stores and fuel on board, that the vessel has become quite leaky, and is therefore evidently unseaworthy. It is scarcely probable that any other attempt will be made to get up another expedition of this nature, to start from New York.

WASHINGTON, April 26th. The President's family, together with that of the Postmaster General, left this morning on a visit to Richmond.

Secretary Stewart leaves for Virginia to-morrow.

There is reason to believe that the Austrian Government will permit Kossuth to come to America.

Gen. Roger Weightman has been appointed Commissioner of the United States to have the report and drawings of the industrial exhibition, London, for the Patent Office, by the Secretary of the Interior.

CASE OF JAMES ARLINGTON BENNETT.—THE LAST ACT. In the Court of Sessions, New York, on Monday morning, Mr. Arlington Bennett applied to have the indictment, which had been pending upwards of a year against him for obtaining money under false pretences, set down for trial, an application he had frequently made before. The District Attorney said that the bill was found up wards of a year ago, and the recognizances had already been discharged, and he now moved to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The Court made an order accordingly, and the performance having thus finally concluded, Mr. Bennett made his bow and exit.

A new difficulty has arisen in the glass palace for the World's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park, and St. James' Park availed themselves of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least two hundred thousand of these birds in the building, and much alarm is entertained lest they should damage the goods and annoy the visitors. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass and the Council of supervision have sent to Edinburgh for thirty of the best falconers who will come to London in their national costume. The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.

Twenty five packages and volumes of original documents relative to the early history of our own country, have been discovered in the library of the Dominican friars at Rome.—Mr. Cass, our Charge there is endeavoring to secure them for our Government.

The Rutland Herald.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1851.

A SENATOR ELECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday last, succeeded in electing Charles Sumner, the free soil candidate, as Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March last.—Mr. Sumner is a prominent member of that party, but owes his election solely to the coalition of the free soilers and loofocoes, and to the peculiar position of the Whig party in that State at the present time. The vote stood as follows:

Whole number of votes,	384
Necessary to a choice,	193
Charles Sumner had,	193
R. C. Winthrop,	166
H. W. Bishop,	11
Caleb Cushing,	3
Davis,	3
Phillips,	4
Mills,	1
Childs,	1
Hall, t,	1
Banks,	1
Blanks,	2

DROWNED.—We learn that Mr. Everett Cole, son of Silas Cole, of Mr. Holly was drowned on the 23d ult., in the small pond in that town, near the road leading from Shrewsbury to Ludlow, known as the Russel Pond. He was in company with one or two other were in a boat taking a pleasure ride, when from causes which we did not learn, the boat was upset and the young man drowned; the others however succeeded in saving themselves.

By the politeness of Feltledge & Co., we have been favored with the April Nos. of Harper's, and Graham's Magazines, both of which are rich and entertaining. For sale by W. A. Bacon, Ludlow, where may also be found most of the popular Magazines of the day.

The May Nos. of Sartain, Graham, and Godey, may already be had at his counter.

We learn that Mr. Lucius T. Guernsey, foreman of the Vermont Christian Messenger office, Montpelier, and formerly one of the proprietors and editor of this paper, has invented a printing press which will work three tokens an hour, and can be sold complete for five hundred dollars.

NEW ENGLAND ART UNION.—We have the pleasure of stating that the Directors of this Institution have secured the splendid picture of Saul and the Witch of Endor, painted by Allston, and allowed to be one of the best of this great artist's works, to be engraved by Cheney, Andrus & Wagstaff, three eminent artists, for distribution to subscribers of this year. And we are assured that it will be one of the most splendid prints ever issued in this country.

ACCIDENT. An Antiochian Irishman was severely injured on New Haven Vt. on Saturday last. He was on the passenger train and as the freight train was passing, attempted to jump off when he fell under the wheels of the freight train, by which a leg and an arm were crushed off. He was alive at last accounts, but would probably die.

REPAIRED. The Point, upon the Ogdenburg Road, on Friday afternoon, a freight train came in contact with a passenger train in consequence of a misplaced switch, by which the conductor of the passenger train, A. M. Tobey, formerly of the Troy and Greenbush Road, had both legs broken. He was comfortable at last accounts, and would no doubt recover. A brakeman had his ankle dislocated.

SEVEN fugitive slaves, says the New Hampshire Statesman passed through Concord on Tuesday last week, for Canada. It adds that this is a common occurrence.

THE King of Prussia has sent Prof. Morse a magnificent gold snuff box of elaborate workmanship and design, including the Prussian Gold Medal for Scientific Merit.

A relative of the Fox family in Syracuse, N. Y., has publicly stated that she was taught by one of the Fox girls how to produce the rappings, that the secret was given to her on the promise that she would become a medium. She states that it is done by the toes and knees.

ISAAC WALTON, the greatest angler that ever lived, was a happy bird, of history ereth not. Did Isaac now live he would undoubtedly purchase all his tackle at the store of H. L. Spencer, for he has, to say the least, a very splendid assortment.

SEVERAL persons were severely injured at South Reading, Mass., on Friday last, by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of the election of Charles Sumner by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Detroit Advertiser says there is to be no daily Upper Lake line of boats this season as heretofore.

A son of Hiram Powers the Sculptor, is among the military cadets at large recently appointed.

Morse's Telegraph Company are putting up 6000 new posts between Albany and Buffalo.

Washington Correspondence.

THE UNION—ABOLITIONISM—PRESIDENT MAKING, &c. &c. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The contemplated "change" in the Union newspaper has finally been made, and "Father Ritchie," who has long been the notorious editor of this paper, has now retired, as he himself asserts, destitute of a "fortune"—for which we are heartily sorry, as the old man has labored so long, and so assiduously for his party, and now to leave the ranks of the opposition, at this trying and critical period, and sink into oblivion, "unhonored and unused"—But, the real cause of the change—at least it is so in our mind—may be at once and easily unraveled: He may get money and sympathy—and perhaps more—at the hands of his party, by raising one of his accustomed cries that the "public printing has ruined him," and "that Congress will not give him relief." But let this matter as it will, the "change has come," and the new editor, ANDREW J. DONLUSON, has commenced his labors,—and his "debut," no doubt, meets the approbation of his officious, untutored, and magisterial party.—He will—if the past foreshadows the future—fill the vacancy assigned him, and the post as an opposer, and *imposer*, of the Whig party, with even more ability and dogmatical severity than did his illustrious predecessor; but it is certain that if he, (the new editor) pursues the erroneous course which an editorial of considerable length in yesterday's paper predicts, which placed the Whig party on the records as a factious one—a party from whence springs all abolition doctrines and sectionalities—a party that is likely to break up the Union, and itself—he is a false and blind preacher, and will eventually become more notorious and obnoxious than ever were the lamentations and falsifications of Father Ritchie.

But to the text.—This leading editorial in the Union of yesterday, puts the Whig party down in rather a bad position—as do many other loofocoe prints—asserting that the so styled *Free Soil* party in the North originated with the Whigs, and that the factious spirit which now exists between the North and the South is also caused by Whig dealings; as if the Union and its allies were "all right"—national and consistent. The Union says—

"In our judgment, the true cause of this (meaning the factions at the North) lies deeper, and is to be found in the mistaken views of the Whig party for a long series of years; and it can never be entirely eradicated, until this party retraces its steps, and falls back on principles which are natural to our federal system, in so far at least as they should be national, and not local and sectional."

This is not only an insult to the Whig party, but it is placing us in an utterly false position. The new editor must have been absent from the Union for the two years last past, or else he did not "take the newspapers." Who are the agitators and the agitated? We fully know, as does also the whole country, that the "factious" *Free Soil* party grew wholly out of the Democratic ranks;—was got up by a Democratic ex-President, who was then leader and candidate for the Presidency in 1848, and that the Whigs stood firm and true to their avowed principles; thereby elected their President over all opposition; and the result is known to the country. Was Gen. TAYLOR's administration a "local" and "sectional" one? Has not the country yet known the national and popular course which Gen. TAYLOR pursued in relation to all exciting and important measures? We trust, nay, we know it has been acknowledged, and has received the favor of all sections of the country; and even those, who, at first, made up wry faces; opposition and all—afterwards saw that Gen. Taylor was the People's President, gave him their support—and doubtless thought him "fit for President." But the loofocoes now say—(short sighted fellows) local and sectional administration—this Whig administration.

The loofocoes also allege that the compromise measures which passed last Congress are Whig measures—passed by the Whigs and sanctioned by a Whig President. Among these measures was the *Fugitive Slave Bill*, which is, and has been the sole cause of the late rash and hasty action of a portion of the people at the North; but this fugitive law was not a Whig measure as we all know, and it will be found that all of those concerned in these disgraceful rows and factions at the North are rank abolitionists, or coalition Democrats, like Kautoul & Co.

It will be readily perceived by any observing person, that all these agitators, and "local and sectional" men, are of the Union die, and that the real fact, native and sectional party, is, and ever has been, the Democratic party—from (and before) the annexation of Texas to the present time; the Democratic party has ever been projecting unwise and sectional schemes—some scheme by which to raise itself and get into power, and if it should bear rule again, it would no doubt, make itself obnoxious to the people and unhealthy to the prosperity and growth of the country. On the other hand, the Whig party is the only true and national party; it is in itself a national, Union party, and ever has been. It has ever been its object to suppress all sectional strife, to adhere to right and principle, and to act for the good of the people and the prosperity of the country; and so long as our party is National in its character it will triumph over all other party schemes, let them be what they may.

Again, The Union, as well as many other papers of this class, assert that all those papers that are in favor of Gen. Scott for the next Presidential candidate, are abolitionists—that they are papers which have been "cut" from the public printing—the editors thereof appointed politicians, &c. This is utterly false; for not a few papers throughout the country that have decided on Gen. Scott for their candidate, and many of them *opposition* papers, that are not abolitionists, nor ever had the publication of the laws. But this insinuation is projected merely to frighten the South out of the support of Gen. Scott—and therefore attach "abolition" to those papers that it may become the more obnoxious in the eyes and ears of the South. But neither the ranks, nor the faith of the Whig party can be broken—and the opposition—the Union and all—will find it so, too, in 1852.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP OHIO.

U. S. Mail Steamship Ohio, Lieut. J. F. Schenck, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at New York, Thursday morning, from New Orleans and Havana.

The Ohio crossed the bar at Balise at half past 4 p. m., on the 16th and arrived at Havana at 4 p. m. on the 18th ult., and brings 200 passengers, 600,000 dollars in gold dust, and \$200,000 in specie on freight.

The Falcon, left Havana at New Orleans on the 18th and the Georgia on the 17th for Chagres.

There was great excitement at Havana in respect to another invasion.—So confidently was such an event anticipated, that for the week before the Ohio left, the troops were ordered to sleep on their arms, and to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

A foolish report was in circulation at Havana and generally believed that the cause of the failure of the Ohio to arrive in season, or her trip from New Orleans, was that she had been detained to bring out an invading force! So great was the excitement on the arrival of the steamer, that hundreds of people were waiting on the mole, eager to get a sight at the expected invaders. They were apparently much disappointed when the steamer passed quietly along to her moorings without the slightest demonstration having been made.

Among the passengers by the Ohio is Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N.

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER. A formal complaint has been made by the Mexican Government, in consequence of the repeated Indian outrages on their frontier. By the treaty with Mexico, the United States agreed to protect the frontier between this country and Mexico, from Indian aggressions. Congress, at the last session, failed to make the appropriation asked by the War Department for this duty and it consequently has not been performed.

MEXICO now requests us to ratify the Tehuantepec treaty. Unless the provisions of the peace treaty are carried out, the President, if he deems the matter of sufficient importance, may order the troops to be paid out of the secret service fund.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Oregan, April 21. At 3 o'clock this afternoon as the British steamer Comet, with a full head of steam on, was preparing to leave this port, her boiler exploded, completed tearing out the centre of the boat, and throwing her smoke-pipes overboard, injuring her so seriously that she sunk in five minutes.

The second engineer, carpenter, and one deck hand are missing, supposed to have been drowned. The first engineer, and five deck hands are very badly scalded, but only one of them is thought to be seriously injured. The boat now lies a perfect wreck in about nine feet of water.

LATER.—The body of one of the hands has just been taken from the hold, but has not yet been recognized.

The Nashville True Whig states on the authority of an informant, that Hon. Belletti, of the Jenny Lind troupe, received a drubbing at the Mammoth Cave at the hands of some Kentuckians, for resenting their efforts to make themselves agreeable to Jenny.

For the Herald.
Down behind the stage in a quiet dell,
Where the breeze rustles in a sweet melody,
Stands a church with neither pulpit, porch or bell,
And with moss the roof has long been overgrown.
There I love to linger on a Summer's morn,
Listening to the music of the birds and bees,
Gazing on the blossoms of the fragrant thorn,
So, O, the greatest preachers in the world are these.

NEW ENGLAND ART UNION.

President, Hon. Edward Everett; Vice President, Hon. Franklin Dexter; Prof. Henry W. Longfellow; Secretary, James B. Griggs; M. D.; Treasurer, James Lawrence; Acting, T. T. Spear.

Every member of each five dollars subscribed is entitled to—
1st. A Line Engraving of the highest order, engraved for the society, and printed for the members only. It is confidently hoped that the engraving for this year will be from one of Allston's best pictures, of which public notice will be given as soon as arrangements for the same have been completed.

2d. One share in the allotment made at the Annual General Meeting.
The amount remaining on hand after providing the necessary sums for expenses, &c., will be divided by the Directors into a number of sums of various amounts, from the value of twenty dollars to five hundred or more, adapted to the purchase of the works of art, of the property of Artists or their immediate heirs, and such sums to be represented by certificate to be allotted to subscribers, at which allotment the subscribers shall be invited to attend.

The certificates are devoted to the purchase of pictures, drawings, engravings, sculpture, medals, engravings, and other works of Art, executed by native or foreign American artists.

All payments from the funds of the Institution are made to the artist direct. The directors will select works of art for such prize-holders as may desire it.

Subscriptions received by—
F. W. HOPKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last some boys had found their way into and were playing in the smelting furnace building of the North Adams Iron Co., in this village, when an Irish boy named Pat Kennedy, aged about thirteen years, son of Mrs. Smith, got upon the bellows, and was leaning over or partly lying upon the piston rod, which is about four inches square, and rises through a hole in the floor above, when the leakage of the gate (the furnace was not in blast) caused the wheel to start, and the boy still remaining in the same position, was carried up through the floor, which was broken through by the pressure, and instantly killed.

The motion of the piston rod is very slow when the water is on, and must have been more so now, and it seems strange the boy, who was well acquainted with the furnace, did not get off, as he must have had ample time; but it is presumed he thought nothing of the floor above him until caught between it and the piston rod.—*Transcript.*

SHOCKING CURIOSITY. The Detroit Journal says that a few days since, as Mr. E. Millet of Birmingham, Oakland county, returning from an insane asylum with his son, 18 years of age, who had been discharged as incurable, the father left the cars to obtain some refreshment, leaving the boy in his seat. On his return, the father stopped for a few moments to talk with a friend in another car, and on going to the car in which he left his son he found the seat vacant and the boy gone. Upon making inquiry the conductor told him that he had put a young man off the train, some distance back, who would not pay his fare, nor give an account of himself.

The father stopped at the next station, returned, and found the mangled body of his son lying on the track. The fare of both father and son had been paid through from Utica to Buffalo.

DIVORCE. The Minnesota Pioneer speaking of the doings of the Legislature of that Territory, says that the "House in committee of the whole has adopted that loose provision of the Iowa statutes, which allows any married couple, when tired of living together, to make their appearance before the District Court together, and ask for and obtain a decree of divorce. If this carries, swapping wives will be as common as swapping horses."

THE HULL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE MISSOURI. It is stated in the New York Express that the parties in Boston who have contracted for the sum of \$50,000, to remove the hull of the late U. S. steam frigate Missouri, which lies sunk in the harbor of Gibraltar, will accomplish their object through the aid of Bishop's Patent Boom Derrick. Weeks lying in any depth of water are raised, and carried into dry dock in an incredible short space of time.

It is understood that Major Noah has left behind him an autobiography which his sons will publish. It will no doubt be very interesting, for it will embrace a history of politics and other matters, for nearly a half a century.

RESISTANCE TO LAW, IN BELFAST, MAINE.

One Man Killed. Great Riot. ment.—The Belfast Signal of the 23d ult., gives the following:—"We have to record a melancholy instance of resistance to an officer of the law, in his endeavor to serve a writ of possession, and the death of the claimant, John Cousins, by a shot fired from the house occupied by the respondent Joseph."

The writ has been granted a number of years and set forth that Joseph had no right to the farm which he occupied, and that he must surrender it to the claimant, and if he refused to do so peaceably, the officer was empowered forcibly to eject him.

The farm is situated in Monroe, is the most fertile in the county, and was purchased from Wm. Sullivan of Boston, the original proprietor, some forty years ago by Joseph, who has since occupied it. Although Joseph had not discharged his obligations of his purchase he had been allowed to hold the farm without any vigorous efforts having been made to remove him until recently, when Cousins bought the right of the real owner.

On Friday, Gen. Cunningham, Deputy Sheriff of this town, in endeavoring to execute his process, found the doors of the house barred, and entrance refused. William was Joseph, an old man, aged 85, and his son, aged 30, with his wives, beside others who were determined to oppose every attempt at the execution of the law. Finding that his unaided efforts would prove unavailing, the officer returned to Belfast, and after selecting and equipping a posse consisting of some dozen men, again endeavored to perform his duty on Saturday.

Proceeding to the farm, they were greeted with a salute of tin horns and other demonstrations of defiance and bravado, such as shouting, gunpowder, and bayonets from the windows. The did not prevent the advance of the Sheriff and his posse, who finding resistance by the doors impossible, by means of axes and crowbars, commenced an onslaught against the side of the house and would probably have effected an object when the proceedings were checked by the discharge of a gun and the ensuing receipt two bullets in his head, one in his cheek, and the other just above the eye, killing him instantly. He was about twelve feet from the house and the bullets were heard to strike by the ears of those standing near him.

Many of the citizens of Monroe had collected and there was considerable excitement. Upon consultation it was determined that the minutes of the house must either surrender or have it burnt over their heads, and Gen. Cunningham of Monroe was selected to inform them of this determination. Upon his stating the folly and consequences of resistance, they concluded to surrender, with the exception of the eldest lady, who would not leave, declaring she would die there. The old man and his son were arrested without resistance, and were brought to Belfast and committed to jail. Their trial will be in July.

The old man asserts that he discharged the gun, although it is hardly possible that he could have shot with so much accuracy.

Means are now being taken for the arrest of the persons in Monroe, who are supposed to have been instigators and abettors of the resistance.

Cousins was a young man, about twenty-eight or thirty years old, and was formerly a resident of this town. He had recently returned from California, and is represented to have possessed considerable money.

The Jewells are very ignorant and uneducated people, whose ideas of law and justice are of a very primitive character. Neither the old man nor his son could read or write.

An examination of the papers before a justice will take place on Monday; we therefore forbear to give anything more than a brief statement of the facts, as we have gathered them.

IGNORANCE IN VIRGINIA.

The recent census of Virginia disclosed the melancholy fact, that she has within her borders, 80,000 adult white people who can neither read or write. The Louisville, Ky. Journal, in allusion to it, very justly remarks:—"She may boast as much as she pleases of the noble men who have been nurtured on her bosom, and whose honored remains repose in her soil, but so long as she permits a very considerable portion of her people to grow up in hopeless ignorance—in profound darkness of mind and heart—her glorious names, names that shine resplendently in the firmament of mind, will not avail her much."

The glory which those illustrious names confer on her is as far outweighed by the disgrace which attaches to her as the mother of eighty thousand men and women can neither read their bibles nor write their own names.

Death of Commodore Barron.—Commodore James Barron, the Senior Captain in the United States Navy, died at his residence in Norfolk, on the 21st ult., aged 83. Commodore Barron has been in the naval service over half a century, having entered as Lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798. He attained the rank of Captain on the 22d day of May, 1799.

A MEDLEY. During the firing of cannon at Concord Friday afternoon, for the abolition victory, some wagish fellows looked themselves into the meeting-house and helped on the noise by tolling the bell.